and Stranshan arrived at the office of the Board, No. 88 White street, to act in concert with the Superin tendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Police in whatever might be necessary to preserve the peace of the city. Nearly two hundred additional patrolmen were sworn in and assigned duty in different parts of the city—making the entire force of regulars and specials about 200 men. Numerons suggestions were made relative to the predicted attack on the police is the Sixth Ward, which during the day had been unpsually quiet for a Fourth of July, and though the anticipation of the officers was that the day would pass off without any serious conflict, yet the quiet, as the sequel proved, was but the precursor of the riot and rebleion that was sleeping in the hearts of the lawless. A force of from 50 to 100 men was kept at the office of the Commissioners during the day to guard as well as might be against an emergency.

At three o'clock Messrs. Bowen and Stranahan left the office, being replaced by Commissioner Draper.

During the afternoon Superintendent Tallmadge walked through some of the Wards and returned with the announcement that many of the proprietors of the liquor shops had closed their doors. The fact was regarded as a good omen, and until about 41 o'clock nothing had occurred to indicate that there would be

Buy disturbance.
THE ATTACK ON THE POLICE IN THE SEVENTH

WARD.
At that hour, six members of the Police, while pass ing through Jackson street, near Cherry, were sur-rounded by two or three hundred Irishmen and boys occupying the tenement houses in the vicinity. No wiolence was offered further than keeping the officers hemmed in, they being compelled for the time to endure their taunts and epithets. Word reaching the Thirteenth Ward Station House that the Seventh Ward officers were in danger, Sergeant Steers immediately left the place with nine men, and they were soon at the scene of the difficulty. The crowd gave way as they arrived, and they joined the Seventh Ward officers. After a brief consultation, there being no disposition manifested to make an attack, Sergeant Steers prepared to withdraw with his men, thinking that the crowd would disperse. As they were leaving, however, they were attacked with stones, bricks, and other which were thrown with great violence from the house-tops and windows and from among the crowd. The assault was violent; but half of the sixteen were members of the regular police, and they were enabled for some time to keep the whole body together. By this judicious course they three times repulsed the rioters; but, as three of their number were wounded and two had become separated from the main body, several of the foremost officers drew their pistols and fired into the crowd. This demonstration with firearms had a salutary effect. The rioters were seized with a panic, and immediately re treated into the houses and cross streets. It was reported yesterday that one of the rioters had died from the effects of a pistol-ball fired by the Police. Our reporter was unable to gain any confirmation of the rumor. Three of the officers were wounded, Messrs. Tyler and Young of the Seventh Ward and Mr. Howell of the Thirteenth Ward. After the firing, the Police retired from the place in regular order. The wounded officers were conveyed to the Station-House, where their wounds were dressed by Dr. Wells.

Among the spectators of the attack was Capt. Letts of the late police, and one of Fernando Wood's most violent partizan supporters. He manifested a lively interest in the events occurring, and, with Fernando Wood, was the frequent recipient of the cheers of the

THE RIOT IN THE SIXTH WARD.

At 5:20 o'clock intelligence of the situation of affairs in the Seventh Ward reached the Deputy Superintendent at No. 88 White street, substantially in the form that the facts had been communicated to Ser geant Steers in the Thirteenth Ward. Deputy Carpenter at once ordered Officer Bewers of the Ninth Ward to take twenty-five men and proceed to the relief of the Seventh Ward officers. Within a brief time Mr. Bowers was ready with his platoon, and on

his march down White street toward Baxter. While this was transpiring, two Irishmen had be cone involved in a fight in Bayard street, between Baxter and Mulberry, and the circumstance caused a general rush of the Dead Rabbit crowd, men, women and children, to witness the difficulty. The belligerent parties had just been separated when the cry was heard, "The Metropolitans are coming." The effect of the announcement for a moment was to cause general stampede. The women and children and most of the men rushed either into the houses and stores or else round the corner into Mulberry street, and windows and roofs on either side of the street became filled with human beings, looking out upon the tropolitans who had the tenacity to walk upon forbidden ground. For a moment there was comparative stillness, but when the plateon had fully turned into Bayard sreet, and it became evident that they were only a handful in number, the courage of the Dead Rabbits, which for a moment had given way, was regained, and a half dozen bricks and stones were harled after the officers from near the corner of Bayard street. This attack was not unexpected, and the Metropolitans turned to repel the assailants, but the signal thus made was followed by a shower of stones, bricks, oystershells, fragments of ironware, and in some instances whole pots and kettles, and in a moment agenera rush was made by the rioters into Bayard street from Mulberry, where they had betaken themselves when the approach of the Metropolitans was an nounced. On either side of the street, too, the thresholds of the doors again became alive with human be ings, and within three minutes the little band of Metropolitans were in the midst of three or four hundred maddened wretches, while above and around the missiles were flying, hurled with all the power that depraved and vitiated men, incited to action by corrupt influences and stimulated by rum, could exert. For moment the Metropolitans were staggered by the assault; several had been hit on their heads and bodies by the missiles thrown, but they still held together until a fearful onslaught was made upon them in from and on either side by the rioters surging in from Mul-berry street, armed with clubs and whatever offensive weapons they could get. At this moment the officers. unable to withstand the assault upon them, coming as It did from all directions, in their efforts to fight their way out of the crowd, became separated, several, with Mr. Bowers at their head, striking right and left with tremendous force, and felling to the earth at least a dozen of the rioters. cut their way through the crowd. Most of the others, however, were still in the midst of the rioters, fight ing single-handed a half dezen of the wretches. At this moment loud cheers were heard in the direction of the Bowery, and a glance up Bayard street discovered near two hundred men and boys running toward the scene of the conflict. . "The Bowery Boys are coming " was the cry uttered by fifty voices, and in les than a minute and a half the Dead Rabbits had started to ensconce themselves in a place of safety. "Three "cheers for the new order!" was called for by a man at the head of the Bowery Boys, and soon several officers who had cut their way through, joined them, and the crowd came rushing forward cheering, amid the din, for the Metropolitans. The Dead Rabbits became seized with a panic. The stones and bricks were new turned upon them, and in the selicitude they felt for their own lives, sevoral of the Metropolitan were enabled to escape through Mulberry and Baxter streets. The officers passed on toward the Bowery, the Bowery Boys covering their retreat. They ther waited until nine of their number had assembled.

After this momentary repulse, the Dead Rabbits again concentrated, and with a yell, several hundreds ran toward the Bowery Boys, and beat them back to a large pile of bricks standing in front of a building in ricades were rem the process of erection on the south side of Bayard paratively quiet.

corner of the Bowery and Bayard street.

when they continued on their pourse to the Seventh

Ward, leaving Officer Charles Lintz of the Eigth

Ward, who was badly cut, in the care of Dr. Gay,

street, midway between Mott and Elizabeth. Here the Bewery Boys stopped, the brick pile furnishing them with the weapons of war, and the fight was renewed with fearful effect. Though fighting against twice their numbers, the Bowery Boys kept the Dead Rabbitts as far back as Mott street.

But in the midst of this scene the slarm was again sounded among the Dead Rabbits, "The Metropolitans are coming again." The cry was passed along from one to another, and some of the timid rushed into their houses, or down Mulberry and Mott streets, and for a moment the Dead Rabbits ceased throwing

At 6:10 o'clock Sergeaut Hicks of the Sixth Ward Police marched around the corner of Baxter into Bayard street with between thirty and forty officers, ten of whom were of whom were of the regular force -he having been sent by the Superintendent to quel the disturbance, the news of which had reached White street. Again the bricks and stones were showered from the house-tops and windows by the hundred, many of which struck the officers, causing severe injuries.

The attacking party in the street, however, was small, the greater portion being engaged in the fight with the Bowery Boys; and the officers, though the numbers which they were fighting in the street were three to one, were yet able to offer an effective resis ance. Nearly a dozen arrests were made and the par ties conveyed to No. 88 White street. But scarcely moment passed that some one of their number was not stricken down by the missiles hurled at them from the house-tops. Against these they had no protection, as at least twenty were throwing at a time. Fully half of the officers by this time had gone off with prisoners, and a few of them remaining, were badly cut, and were compelled to leave the scene of riot a best they could.

As the ranks of the police became thinned down th Dead Rabbits became inspired with new courage, and over a hundred rushed into Bayard street from Mulberry and made an attack on the few remaining officers, many of whom were frightfully beaten. At this time Sergeant Hicks and two of his officers had a nioter in custedy on the corner of Mulberry street, when a rush was made upon them by some twenty bert men in an attempt to rescue the prisoner. In the exigency Sergeart Hicks drew his pistol, at the sight of which the miscreants kept at bay, and he and his men were enabled to get out of the crowd with their prisoner. A minute or two after the officers had all disappeared, most of them escaping from the vicinity but in one or two instances (the facts of which will b detailed in another column) they only escaped from the infuriated mob into the yards and houses on Bay ard street. The force at White street being insufficient to re-

store order, the Deputy Superintendent gave orders to the men to remain there.

Meantime hostilities were continued between the Bowery boys and the Dead Rabbits, the former stil holding possession of the brick pile; but on the repulse of the police the Dead Rabbit force was in creased by the accession of a couple of hundred men who had been engaged with the offices, and making grand charge with clubs and missiles, they succeeded in disloding the Bowery boys and gaining possession of the brick pile. The Bowery boys retreated to Elizabeth street, where they again made a stand, and the fighting was resumed with renewed viger.

Up to this point our reporter had viewed the riot from the west side of Baxter street, facing Bayard; but with the repulse of the police, the throwing of stones was discontinued, and he was enabled to take a nearer point of observation, from a wagon standing on the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets-a distance of a square from the Dead Rabbits and two squares from the Bowery Boys. It was at this point that he first discovered the belligerents employing firearms. It is difficult to ascertain from which side the first shots were fired, because of the frequency of pisto shots fired by boys "in honor" of the Fourth; the commencement the shots were by far the most frequent from the Bowery Boys.

At 7 'o'clock several of the Dead Rabbits carried

down Mulberry street one of their party, named Pat Kane, who had been badly wounded in his knee by a gur-shot. Soon after the Dead Rabbits began to emerge from Mulberry and Mott streets with muskets and pistols, which they would fire at the Bowery Boys from near Mott street, and then retreat to load. The effects of the Dead Rabbits' shots our reporter was unable to judge of, he being two squares distant from the objects aimed at; but so far as can be learned since, not one of the Bowery boys was fatally injured. The shots of the Rowery crowd, however, were more effective, nearly all of the killed being of the Dead Rabbit crowd. The recklessness of some of the men emed almost unaccountable. One of the Dead Rabbits stood for full fifteen minutes on the top of the brick pile throwing bricks at the Bowery boys, while at the same time the bullets were whistling by in a fearfully ominous manner. At intervals of a few minutes the wounded would be carried away from Bayard street, some to their homes and others to the City Hospital. As the firing increased in frequence the Dead Rabbits retreated from their position at the

brick pile toward Mott street. One man was observed by our reporter to come out twice from Mulberry street and fire a musket. The third time the gun missed fire; the lock had hardly sprung however, when he was struck in the forehead by a musket ball and fell. This circumstance happening within fifty feet of our reporter, impressed him with the idea that they were getting altogether too careless and he concluded to retire from the Dead Rabbit vicinity, which he did as the Bowery boys were in the act of throwing across Bayard street at the foot of Elizabeth, barricades, consisting of waggons and hose

Passing around through Mulberry street into Canal and thence down Elizabeth, our reporter was soon behind the barricades of the Bowery Boys. Soon after the Dead Rabbits were discovered throwing barricades across Bayard street at Mulberry. The weapons employed at this time were fire-arms almost wholly. A dozen or so of the Bowery Boys, however, kept themselves in front of the barricade and employed themselves in throwing pieces of brick at such of the enemy as dared to show themselves around the corner of Mott street. A woman displayed a remarkable bravery at this time. Several times she came out of Mott street to the brick pile, filled her apron with bricks and carried them into Mott street. At first, the Bowery Boys called to her to stop. She persisted and they threw bricks at her. She still continuing, several shots were fired down the street, whether aimed at her not probably the marksman alone knows; none of the shots struck her, however. She was at last removed by a man who came out and carried her forcibly into Mott street.

HOW THE RIOT WAS QUELLED.

At 81 o'clock the streets had become quite dark, though the firing continued at short intervals from both sides. At this time Officer Shangle of the Nineteenth Ward and Special Patrolman G. L. Ellis, after divesting themselves of the clubs and badges, went from White street to the Dead Rabbit barricades a Mulberry street and demanded, as Sheriffs, that they should cease hostilities. At first no attention we paid to their request, the Dead Rabbits saying that they would not stop until the Bowery boys did. Mr. Shangle stated that he had just come from the Bowery boys, and that they would at once remove their barri cades if the Dead Rabits would do so.

After some further persuasion the leaders of the Dead Rabbits consented to let the pretended Sheriffs remove the barricades, which they quickly did, the rioters retiring into Mulberry street. The officers then proceeded to the Elizabeth street barricades, by way of Canal street, and there made the same dema Sheriffs, and reciting the fact of the cessation of hostilities on the other side. The request in this instance was also complied with, and in a few minutes the barricades were removed. At 8; Bayard street was com-

THE DOWLRY BOYS' STORY. Fx-Councilman Kerrigan and his brother relate the bliowing version of the riot, which seems to be coa-

firmed in many particulars:

On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, two police men, one of them named Florentine, were pursued up Bayard street by a large crowd of the Mulberry-street rowdies, who pelted them with stones and fired shots at them. The policemen took refuge in the porterhouse No. 40 Bowery. At that time there were only a few shepy boys in the bar-room, and when the negatiants rushed in they began to break everything in the place. The boys leaped out of the back door and ough the windows for their lives, and one of the policemen escaped to McCluskey's coffee and cake salcon, near by, while the other got into the street, and refreated, discharging his revolver at the ruffians as he went. The Dead Rabbits, as the Mulberrystreet fellows are called, broke in the windows of No 40 with brick-bate, and gutted the place. They then went to the coffee and cake saloon already mentioned, and beat the policeman, broke the mirrors, and destroyed all they could, out of pure mischief, having done which they retreated with "three cheers for Ferpandy Wud," and "three groans for the Matropolitans." One of the Bowery Boys, named Bartlett, who went to induce them to stop, was struck in the head with a big brick-bat, and fell senseless. He resided in Chrystie street, where he was subsequently taken. Scop after this a squad of policemen from the east side of the Bowery arrived and drove them off.

About three hours subsequent to this attack, the Rabbits came in strong force from the lower part of the Ward up Bayard street, armed with stones, clubs and pistols, and shouting "Three cheers for Fernando Wood!" and groans for the Metropolitans. The Bowery Boys, however, met them at the top of Bayard street, and dreve them back to their dens.

Nothing further transpired until the afternoon of Saturday. About 5 o'clock, a squad of Metropolitan Policemen were coming up Bayard street, on their way to their posts in the Seventh Ward, when they wer hissed and hooted by the mob. A few brick-bats were thrown, and the police then set upon the mob, driving it before them. It is said, that, content with dispersing it, they reformed into line, and were marching off to duty, when the Mulberry street fellows, supposing they were retreating, set upon them with fresh violence, and drove them up Bayard street and into the Bowery. Now, the Dead Rabbits were on forbidden ground, the Bowery Boys claiming exclusive control ever that part of the Ward. So, when the police called upon all good citizens to assist them in arresting the rioters, the Boys rushed in. For a while, the scene was as lively as could be wished for. On each side, pistels were fired and brick-bats thrown incessant y.

The Mulberry-street ruffians piled carts, wagons barrels and lumber into a barricade in Mulberry street at its junction with Bayard. The Bowery Boys followed their example by dragging the old hose carriages from the corporation yard and piling them up with lun ber, carts and other stuff, which formed a substantial barricade across Bayard street below its junction with Elizabeth. Thus pitted against each other, the belligerents peked away at one another in savage style. In Mulberry street the Rabbits were furious for going down to White street to burn the headquarters of the Commissioners and the Metropolitan tations. But a reenforcement of policemen in the shape of a squd of 50 men deterred them from this purpose. The firing, however, continued, the shots taking effect on each side. The men and women got on the houses and rained brick-bats down upon the Police, and fired at them with pistols and muskets. The women came out and filled their aprons with stones and brickbats, and retreated to the roofs of their houses, whence they discharged them upon the Police. The Metropolitans fought bravely, but they owe some portion of their success to the Bowery Boys. A number of the rioters were arrested by the Police and ledged in the Tombs: but it did not seem to stop the fight. The women in Baxter street would load pistols and muskets and send their little boys out to fire them off, knowing that anybody would be ashamed to shoot at them. One old man supposed to be the person lying dead at the White-street Station, was pulling bricks from his chimney and throwing them down, when a ball struck him and he fell from the roof to the ground, dead. At length, to use the classic phrase of our informants, "The Dead "Rabbits came to the conclusion that they had a ' nameh full, and they might as well block." They accordingly sent off a boy with a white flag to the Bowery barricade to ask for a cessation of hostilities This being agreed to, both parties withdrew and the Police removed the barricades. From that timeabout 71 or 8 o'clock-the riot ceased.

THE STAIN. Of the two men whose bodies were brought to

White street only one was identified. This one was a man named J. J. Bernard. He was a Frenchman and had been at work since about the 6th of June for a barber at No. 30 Whiteha'l street. Although his late employer asserts that he was to all appearances a quiet and inffensive person, he was, nevertheless, distirctly identified by a number of reliable witnesses as having been one of the ringleaders in the riot on the side of the Five-Fointers or the "Dead Rabbit" party. Officer Peter Anderson of the Metropolitan force saw Bernard on the top of a brick-pile throwing bricks at the police, making himself an active leader. He threw a brick at Anderson, which struck him in the back and caused a severe contusion; immediately afterward Bernard fell dead, being pierced through the breast by a bullet which instantly deprived him o He died with his hands tightly elenched, as if at the fatal moment in the very act of inflicting a blow. He was a man about 45 years of age, and was comparatively a stranger in the city, having been here but a few weeks-he resided in Bayard street, and his participancy in the bitter partisan feeling which seemed o influence the whole of the population of that locality, was the cause of his sudden death.

The other person whose corpse was taken to the Metropolitan Headquarters, was apparently that of an Italian boy, not more than nineteen or twenty years old. He has not been identified by name, although he is known to have resided in Bayard or Mulberry street. No one has yet been found who can positively assert that he was in any way engaged in the riotous proceedings, and it is not at all improbable that this s one of the numerous cases in which innocent men have paid a dear penalty for the crimes of others. Through the blood which disfigured the countenance it could still be perceived that the young child of sunny Italy died with a smile on his face. He was, per haps, guitless of all save poverty, which compe bim to take up his abode among the thieves and rowdies of the Five Points.

Among the deaths was a most melancholy case of a young man who had no part in the riot, but by a mere hance was in the dangerous locality in the midst of he troublous times. It was the case of a young Englishman named William Penteny, residing formerly at No. 23 Hadsen street, corner of North Moore street. He had been out of the city to New-Jeersey to spend the day with a friend named Meeney, and after his return he went home with his friend to the residence of his father, Mr. Peter Meeney, No. 78 Bayard street, to spend the remainder the afternoon and the evening. After tea the family were congregated in the parlor on the secon floor engaged in conversation when the riot began. In one of the lulls of the storm outside, both Mr. Meeny, sen., and Mr. Pentony approached the window in order to look out at the aspect of affairs in the street. While both were in the attitude of looking sideways up the street, a musket-ball shattered the closed window-blind, grazed the face of Mr. Meeny, and striking Mr. Pentony just between the eyes, pierced completely through his skull, leaving its ark on the window-casing behind his head. The illfated young man fell instantly to the floor, and in spite

Saturday, the date of the occurrence, until 14 p. m. esterday, when he expired. He was totall cious from the time of receiving the hurt, and did no rally so far as to speak a single word, however ince heren'ly, before he died. The brain protruded from the sperture in the skull and the forehead, and also be posterior part of the head, and it was of course in stantly apparent that no corthly aid would avail. He was attended by Dr. Stephen Wood and Dr. S. Care.

Mr. Pentony was a man about 30 years of age, unmarried; he leaves no relatives in New-York City; he has however, a brother resident in the United states, although his friends are ignorant of the exact cality. The funeral of the murdered man will take place to day. He professed the Roman Catholic reis ion, and during his last moments a clergyman of that denomination was present.

Cornelius Mahoney, a lad about 15 years old, was

admitted to the New-York Hospital at about 12 o'clock on Saturday night; he was suffering from a shot in the head, received from some of the rioters in Bayard street. He died in an hour and a haif after being received into the Hospital.

Daniel Lee, a boy of 12 years, was shot in the abdomen at No. 91 Baxter street, on Saturday evening by pistol in his own hand, which he was preparing to fre into the street. Deceased was born in Ohio.

William Cahill, a laborer, 28 years of age, residing at No. 5 Mulberry street, was shot down by some persen on one of the housetops, and died shortly after. Deceased was a native of Ireland and had been married 10 months. The inquest upon his body will be found below.

William, alias "Fatty" Welch, was shot through the head while (as is alleged) participating in the riot. He was token away in a hand cart, and was reported dead soon afterward.

THE WOUNDED-HOSPITAL CASES. At the City Hospital a number of rioters and officers are lying under treatment, some of the cases being very critical, and all of them are severe and dangerous. We give below the names of the persons there, with a statement of the condition of each at the last accounts last evening.
William Jenkins, one of the Metropolitan Policemen

was terribly beaten about the head with stones and clubs. He was probably knocked down and then deliberately pounded by so many of the mob as could get at Lim. His head is fearfully injured, and he lies in an extremely critical condition. Dr. Noyes, the attending physician, says there are, however, grounds of hope that Jenkins may recover, although the chance is slight. Mr. Jenkins was doing his duty in the riot, at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets, at the time of the injury.

John Mersin of No. 37 Cherry sireet, one of the

Metropolitan force, is also wounded severely in the by blows from clubs and stones, and by being thrown down and stamped upon and trampled over by the mob. His face is cut and jammed so that it would scarcely be recognized as a luman countenance. His physician, however, asserts that the injuries, although exceedingly severe and dangerous, are comparatively superficial, there being no bones broken. At the time of the injuries Mernin was in the perfermance of his duty, and havirg arrested one of the rioters was endeavoring to drag him from the crowd and convey him to the lock up. The mob rushed to the rescue of their fellow and in the skirmish the officer was beaten to the ground and the wounds inflicted. He will probably recover, and, it is to be hoped, without any facial disfigure-

Michael Cunningham, a rioter, while engaged in the row at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets, received a wound in the right thigh from a pistol slot. The ball penetrated so deep among the large blood vessels that it is judged impossible, or at least inexpedient, to extract it. The physicians will attempt to save the limb; the life of the patient is not in in mediate danger.

Thomas Welsh, said to be the assistant foreman of Engine 21, while actively engaged among the rioters at the corner of Bayard and Malberry streets, received a gun-shot wound in the leg. The injury is very severe, and although there is no probability that he sufferer will lose his life by the wound, there is & chance that he will be maimed for life by the amputation of his leg.

Patrick Kane, a rioter in Bayard street, was shot through the knee? The patella is shattered and the joint laid open, making a complicated and dangerous wound. He will undoubtedly have to undergo amputation. Patrick Cleary, a rioter, was shot in the mob at

Bayard street. The ball penetrated the breast, severely injuring one of the lungs; the wound is a very serious one, but is not considered mortal. Morris Higgirs, a rioter, received a shot in the

shoulder while engaged in the rist in Bayard street. The wound is severe but not dangerous. He will easily recover. William Buckley was shot in the hip, in Bayard

street. The hip bone is broken, thereby making the injury a very severe one. The musket-ball was exby the physician, and was found to be completely flattened; Buckley asserts that the man who shot him stood two blocks away, and that he saw perfectly well the flash of the gun. His injuries are

Michael Tuer, a boy 14 years of age, was shot by the Bayard-street mob. The ball went through the right thigh; his recovery is probable.

Michael Foley, a boy of 13 years, was shot in Bay-ard street. The ball took effect in his face. His iojuries, although very serious, are not necessarily mortal. Timothy Higgins-brother of Morris Higgins, before mentioned as having been shot in the shoulder while engaged in the mob in Bayard street-was shot in the abdomen. The wounds, though not instancously mortal, were so severe as to leave no hope of recovery. He cannot long survive.

William Borland received from the rioters in Bayard street a musket ball in the thigh, which shattered the bone, producing a compound fracture of the thigh. The ivjury is unusually severe, and will undoubtedly cost the unfortunate man his leg, if not his

Edward Ferey of No. 46 Forsyth street was shet while in Bayard street. The ball entered the knee, producing a severe but not dangerous wound. He was brought into the Hospital yesterday morning; he will recover.

John H. Johnson, a boy 15 years old, while in Bayard street, received a musket ball in his right leg. The bone was shattered, and there is danger that the limb must be sacrificed.

Dr. Jones attended the following cases at White street vesterday morning: James Dodd, special policeman, shot in the leg in

Bayard street. His mishap was not discovered until vesterday morning, he having taken a coach for home to No. 183 Canal street the previous night. The ball is still in the wound, the surgeon having been unable to extract it. Phillip J. Melville, a special policeman, living at No.

143 Cherry street, was severely beaten on the head with stones and bricks, probably thrown from the reefs in Bayard street. Condition very dangerous. Thinks he got the worst wound from a brick thrown by a woman from the top of a house. Solomon Ferre of Chestnut street, special police-

man, stabbed right under the shoulder blade, between it and the ribs; wounds four or five inches deep. He received the wound in Bayard street, but does not know how or from whom. Very dangerous. Besides these cases we hear of the following

Icane A. Latta, special policeman, cut badly in the head.

A. K. Cronan, special policeman, badly cut in the head. Numbers of persons whose names are unknow

were taken into the adjoining drug-stores and physiclass' offices for attention, and as they departed, or were taken away by their friends immediately after their wounds were dressed, all trace of them has been of his dreadful wound, he lingered from 71 p. m. on out.

Dr. Heinn of Bayard street, was called upon to attended persons, all rioters, who were brought ato his office. Some of them he sent to the City

Hospital, and others went their way.

Dr. James B. McCanley of No. 96 Bayard street, attended thirteen persons who had been shot, three f whom were mortally injured. Ascertaining that three were of the Catholic religion, he immediately sent for the Rev. Mr. William McClellan to administer the sacrament. While Mr. McClellan was engaged in erforning the solemn offices of the Church, and while Mr. McCauley and his wife were busy attending to the wants of the unfortunates who were brought in for aid, the mob, who had been excluded from the room, found a back entrance to the house through an alleyway leading from Mulberry street, and, entering, the robbed the till, and carried off a fine case of surgical ir struments, and a number of other valuable articles. Those of Mr. McCauley's patients who were most severely wounded were sent to the Hospital. All that

which was contributed by four of the injured. Dr. S. Caro, corner of Canal and Mott streets, attended a number who were brought in suffering from contusions, cuts, stabs and guashot wounds. Among the others was a young girl who had received a musket bell in her breast. This case has not been heard of at the Hospital. The ball was not extracted, and the girl whose name was not made known, departed to an urknown home.

Dr. H. S Gay of No.14 Bayard street, had five cases; one being a gunshot wound, one a fracture of the skull, and the others were cuts and bruises.

Dr. Weber, corner of Bayard and Christie streets, had two cases of cuts with stones and clubs, and one case of gurshet wounds in the breast. There are probably a great number of other rioters wounder whese names will never come to light. Other physicians in the vicinity attended a great many injured persons, but none of them gave their names or residencer, and after receiving medical assistance, they departed as hurriedly as they came.

RUFFIANISM IN CENTRE STREET.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, while Mr. Skidmore, Clerk at the Tombs Police Court, was sitting at the court room window, looking into Centre strect, his attention was attracted to several rowdies at the corner of Franklin and Center streets. Presently a man, who appeared to be a German, passed these ruffians. As he approached the entrance to the saloon at the above corners, one of the mes, without apparently any provocation, stepped up to him and struck him a violent blow in the face with his fist. The poor fellow reeled and went into the basement.

After committing this butrage, the ruffian laughed to his companions, as if it was a bit of sport to beat an inoffensive person. The clerk immediately called the attention of Justice Welsh to the offender. The magistrate forthwith dispatched Officers Latta and Gardner, on duly at this Court, to arrest the offender. The officers went into the saloon. They saw a man sitting on a chair with his hands to his face, and asked him if any one hurt him. No answer was returned, and the officers supposing that no one had been hurt, returred to Court.

About five minutes afterward, the injured man came out of the salcen and crossed over toward the Police Court. Mr. Skidmore then informed Justice Welsh that the man who had been struck by the rowdy was coming to Court to enter a complaint. He had his band up to his eye, and seemed to be suffering pain. The rowdy saw the man's movements, and he started up Franklin street, the rest of the ruffianly gang dispersing to the opposite corners. The offender peared, however, before the Court officers could track Ter mirutes or thereabouts had clapsed, when the

same ruffian returned to the corner of Franklin and Centre streets. He had changed his coat in the mean time. He approached a man near the sidewalk and held a conversation with him. The clerk again called
Justice Welsh to the window to see the ruthen. The magistrate, however, had no sooner got to the window than the rascal gave the man a blow in the face, ki ocked him into the street, and followed up the poor fellow, dealing him blow after blow. The man made no resistance other than to hold his bands to his face and to get away from the grasp of the brute. But he was held tight, and right in the face of the court, in the middle of the street, was this man shockingly The companions of the rowdy, probably fearing that

se might be arrested, took him from his victim, and the latter started away with his bruises, and was quickly lost sight of. The court officers in tantly went out, by order of Justice Welsh, to capture the crimiral, but before they reached the street, he darted into ore of the barracks on Franklin street and escaped. Justice Welsh and his clerk remained at the Police kept open till that hour, and about a degen of the rioters were committed by the magistrate and locked up. Considerable excitement prevailed throughout e evening in the vicinity of the Tombs. Now and then dead men were carried along Centre and Franklin streets; some were laid on boards and placed on the shoulders of men, and others were carried by the arms and legs. One little boy was carried up Franklin street,

been mortally shot through the side. About 84 o'clock a hand-cart containing the dead body of a man who had been shot, was wheeled it front of the Prison entrance. The men in charge o the cart ran it at such speed as to jolt the body thus making the spectacle more horrifying. The wished to deposit their load at the Prison, but wer told to go to the Commissioners' office. At this the men, who were Lishmen, swore loudly and refused to go anywhere eke. At length some one persuaded them to go as directed, and they started on a gallop. with a crowd shouting at their heels.

toward Broadway, followed by a crowd. He had

THE DEAD RABBITS. The notoricty give to this Club of rowdies by these

iots is destined to make them rivals—in point of unen-

viable reputation-of the "Plug Uglies" of Balti more and renders a sketch of their rise and progress interesting. For over six years past there has on organization in the Sixth Ward known as the Reach Guard," in honor of one Reach, who keeps a liquor place in Mulberry street, near Bayard street. About five years ago, there was a difference in the Guard which led to a secession; and one night while they were holding a meeting, a dead rabbit was thrown in the room, and this circumstance gave the seceders the title of "Dead Rabbits." ing proud of the name, a club was organized, called "The Dead Rabbit Club," which became popular in that quarter. It is regularly organzed, bas a President, Secretary and other officers, and the printed notices which are sent to members are em bellished at one corner with the cut of a dead rabbit banging by the heels. The leading spirt in this gang is said to be a man named Dunn, a type-founder employed in one of the type foundries in this city. The berr, or those who are known as " Dead Rabbits." range from 18 to 25 years of age, and they number from 100 to 200 members. Their members were in creased, however, on Saturday, through the sympathy of nationality and of local pride, and by the circulation of an idle and vicious report in the " Dead Rabbit neighborhood, that the Know-Nothings and Black Republicans were coming down to destroy the Catholic Church in Mott street. This brought out all who were ignorant and fanatical caough to believe it, including many women who were especially brave and active in the row. Their branch of service was carrying brickbats and stones into the houses, and throwing them from the windows and roofs at the opposing party. The "Dead Rabbits" and regular Roach Guard are on good terms, and many of the former turn cut on the target excursions of the latter as members of the Guard. INCIDENTS OF THE DAY. In the course of Friday night a man named Patrick

Dwyer was admitted to the New-York Hospital, suffering from a frightful stab in the left side, and another under the shoulder blade. He says he was attacked

by some rowdies at the corner of Oak street, and stabled. The police found him in a drug store corper of Roosevelt and Cherry streets. He says he is entirely ignorant of the cause of the assault, or the names of his assailants. Dr. Noyes thinks he cannot

A boy thirteen years of age, named Perrin Doyle, residing at No. 42 Broome street, was brought before Justine Breman on the 4th, on a charge of burgiarious-Margin street, on the 1st of July, and stealing therefrom money and a silver cup valued at \$15. The bey acknowledged having the property and returned it to the owner. He was committed for trial.

About 11 o'clock on Friday night, the liquor store of Thomas & Branch, No. 219 South street, took fire. and was damaged to the amount of \$2,000. Insured in the St. Marks Company. The building, owned by Charles L. Young, was damaged to the amount of 2:00. Insured in the Lorillard Company. A German named Charles Lano, who resides in be received from the whole crowd of patients was \$1,

Williamsburgh, was attacked while passing through Oliver street, about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, by three robbers, who seized him by the throat, beat him, and stole his wallet containing \$15. His vigorous resistence drove them off before they could secure his gold watch and chain. On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, Andrew H.

On Saturday morning, about Brown, residing at No. 116 Madison street, was put and Market streets, and robbed of a silver watch valued at \$25. One of the gang, who gave his name as John Smith, seized and held Mr. Brown by the neck while the other two relieved him of his watch. They then fled and were pursued by the Police, who succeeded in capturing Smith. Yesterday he was take before Justice Brennan and committed for triel. Just before 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Capt. Dowling and Officer McClusky, late of the Sixth-Ward

Police, were passing along Broadway, near Worth street, they were set upon by a number of the firemen belonging to No. 21 Engine Company. The firemensaid that they have been lorded over by the old police lorg enough, and as they could now meet them on an equal footing, they would have satisfaction out of them. An indiscriminate attack was then made upon the officers, who stripped off their coats and went at good and strong. Just then the Metropolitan Police stepped in and drove away the firemen, probably saving the other two from a severe besting.

George Riley, a boy aged about 17 or 18, residing at No. 77 Henry street, received part of a load of shot in his back and head; one of the shot passed entirely through his ear, and others coursing their way until arrested by the skull and collar-bones. The one probably which would have done most damage, if not impeded, struck upon the buckle of his vest, after passing through his coat.

Bartholomew Desmond of No. 122 Henry street, received one shot from the same pistol, in his side, just below the arm-pit. It was buried quite deep among the integuments, giving unmistakable evidence that the shooter stood quite near to him. But he sequitted the boy who fired the pistol, of all knowledge of its centents. It seems another boy loaded it and handed it to him, and he deliberately aimed it at one of the injured parties, "only in fun!" The wounded boys were taken to the office of Dr. Snodgrass, in East Broadway, where they received the necessary surgice

The following named persons were admitted to the New-York Hospital on Saturday: Charles Hurd, injury of thumb by pistol shot in

Spruce street. Patrick Dwyer, stabbed in the side, fatally. Daniel Malleh, struck on the head in Baxter street

with an ax. Michael O'Neill, cut head; beat at the corner of Cross and Baxter streets.

John Kelly, shot in the knee in Mulberry street, pear Canal. Ocorge W. Watson, injury of head by a brick,

Howery, near Canal.

John Dunn fell out of City Hall window and sussined a compound fracture of the leg and thigh-

Probable amputation. Henry Otto Drexler, gun-shot wound of fingers. Attended by Dr. Noyes.

Richard Reed, taken at the corner of Washington

and Columbia streets and brought to the City Hosthe wound, it is supposed he was struck with a hammer or other missile. This fight was entirely distinct from the riot. He is in a precarious conditi

About 7; o'clock Saturday evening as a number of cheemen attached to the Ninth Ward Precint were returning to the Station-House from an alarm of are, they discovered smoke issuing from the house of Hose Company No. 23, situated corner of Horatio and Hudson streets. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that some fireworks left in the building by Mr. Edg intended for exhibition in Jackson square on Mos day right, had been ignited by some person or persons. The fire was speedily extinguished, but not, however, before the building was damaged to the extent of \$256. The fire works were worth about \$300. Shortly afterward Edward Gillen and William McKissock were ice Davisen, who committed them for examination.

During Saturday morning a fight occurred in Twothird street near the Eighth avenue, between Pal rick Lonard and John G. Sands, in which the latter was badly injured. It appears that Sands was about discharging a small cannon on the sidewalk, when Lectard approached and interfered with him. From words they came to blows, and in the scuffle that coned the latter drew some sharp instrument, with which he gouged out the eye of his antagonist. Sands was conveyed into the house by some friends, and medical sid summoned.

Officer Roach being near at hand arrested Leonard ard while conveying him to the Station-House was attacked by four men who endeavored to rescue the risoter. Officers Robertson, Cole, Rollins and Smith, caring of the difficulty, came up and arrested the disorderlies and conveyed them before Justice Davion at Jefferson Market. They gave their names as Edward Tyran, Andrew Muney, John Kinney and Kugran Helland, and were committed to prison in default of \$500 bail. The Magistrate committed Leonard in default

\$1 000 bail. John G. Schultz, a citizen, while standing at the corner of Anthony and Centre streets, yesterday, was

WHAT THE POINCE DID ON THE 4TH. We present below a complete abstract of the return

nade to the Police Commissioners yesterday, showing the condition of the city on the 4th of July

the condition of the city on the 4th of July:

There Preciser—1st and 3d Wards.

Mary Taylor, housekeeper, intoxication; Officer
Folwel. Committed by Justice Welsh.

James Mulligan, laborer, intoxication; Officer Galmore. Committed by Justice Welsh.

Margaret King, housekeeper, intoxication; Officer Galmore. Committed by Justice Welsh.

James Braney, laborer, intoxication; Officer Birdsall. Committed by Justice Welsh.

G. E. Watson, clerk, intoxication; Officer Birdsall. Committed by Justice Welsh.

Maria Dailey, clerk, intoxication; Officer Randal.

Committed by Justice Welsh.

Maria Dailey, clerk, intoxication; Officer Sweeney.

Discharged by Justice Welsh.

Maria Dailey, clerk, intoxication; Officer Russell.

Committed by Justice Welsh.

James Lane, brass founder—riot; Officer Russell.

Committed by Justice Welsh.

Patrick Noone, the — riot; Officer John Long.

Committed by Justice Welsh.

Frank Fitzpatrick, bricklayer—riot; Officer Piigrim.

Committed by Justice Welsh.

Edward Dye, laborer—riot; Officer Garbott. Committed by Justice Welsh.

Edward Dye, laborer—riot; Officer Garbott. Committed by Justice Welsh.

William Gill, billposter—riot; Officer Earl. Committed by Justice Welsh.

Thes. McGarry, carman—riet; Officer Shedim.

Committed by Justice Welsh.

Thes. McGarry, carman—riet. Officer Sheffin. Committed by Justice Welsh. Jeremish Ellis—riet; Officer Patterson. Committed by Justice Welsh.

by Justice Welsh.

Leonard Flagler, shoemaker—atabbing; Officer Van

Tasel. Committed by Justice Welsh.